NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

PRIVATE CLAIMS ACTED ON BY THE SENATE.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill in the Hense.

The Vacant District Attornoyship in the City.

The Brie Canal Enlargement.

TERRIBLE ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT AT BATH.

A CHURCH DESTROYED BY PIRE

Dreadful Conflagration in the West. More Fatal Railroad Accidents.

THE SOUTHERN MARKETS.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL—COL. PRESTON—COURSE OF THE VIRGINIA BELEGATION—THE ADMINISTRATION AGAIN DEFEATED—THE VAUANT DISPRIOT APTORNEYSHIP—THE CANADIAN RECIPHOCIFY TREATY AND ITS PROSPECTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1864.

printies bill, containing precisely the same features as it ild yesterday, when it was defeated, must be regar sed as model legislation. Whatever opinion may be outertaised of the appropriation for Western custom house, there is no doubt that the passage of the bill to-day intent is due principally to the very able manner in which the subject

of '98, or is intended soluly for the benefit of Virginia. This demagogulem will probably be resented after a while, and Virginia will discover the necessity of being represented by men of common sense. Both the Water Works and the transfer of the appointing power over the city guard from the Mayer of Washington to the President, were administration measures, and both were

It is said that John McKeon has been nominated as District Attorsey for New York. Poor Westbrook feels dreasfully, after voting for Nebraska, and presenting a certificate of character signed by eighty members, and the President promising his friends that he should get the place, to be thus cheated out of it.

The general impression among Senaters 1:, that the Plahery and Reciprocity Treaty will not be acted upon in any way this session. The Committee on Fereign Relalations have not touched it yet, and manifest ne disposition to be as. Its componement till next session is the

Senate new, it would probably be rejected almost with-out detate. Lord Eigin's dukedom and Mr. Hincks' anighthcod are somewhat distant, if they depend upon the radification of the treaty, as it is said.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MR. AGEN'S SUGGET FROM THE RECOR DELATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Benate to-day Mr. Alling presented the resolu-tions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, on the subject

ary roads in washing to may the state of martians.

Mr. Prant, (whig) of Md., from the Select Committee in the subject, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapece river, and to make the navigation of the Patapece river, and to make the

House of Representatives.

Washnores, July 7, 1854.

Mr. Fullmi, (dem.) of Me., asked, but did not receive consent to report the bill for the erection of certain Custom Heuses.

Mr. Punters, (dem.) of Als., asked permission to intro-duce a resolution that on and after Monday next, the daily hour of meeting shall to cloven o'clock in the morn

daily hour of meeting shall be cloven o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Johns, (dem.) of New York, objected, saying he was willing to meet at nine o'clock, sitting until two and coming back at six or aven in the evening.

THE GENERALL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPREASH: ataied the first business in order was the motion to 'cconsider the vote by which the House yeaday rejected the General appropriation bill.

Mr. Onn, (dem.) of S. C., said the action of the House in rejecting the bill did not excite any great surprise in his mind. He had no doubt it was produced by ine reportating in the tull five, six, or seven hundred thousand dollars for certain custom houses. He was opposed to, but voted for, 'the bill, owing to pressing public necessities. After consultation, he proposed the House shall reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, and that some one who voted for the custom house appropriation bill shall move to it consider the vote on it, with the view that it may be stricken out. The bill could then be passed. All effects of the custom house on the bill.

Mr. Transcox, (whig) of Ky, was frank to say the friends of the custom houses would vote to give the first reconsideration, but they wanted the bill to mass as it was now. The appropriation for envison houses was recommended by government, and endorsed by both houses.

Mr. McMotless, (dem.) of Va., said if the House year

the cus'om houses have been commenced, and should be flaished. Whether or not the amendment should be retained in the bill, he should vote for it. He showed that, while, the Committee of Ways and Means rejected the appropriation for these custom houses, they had reported in the bill an appropriation of tirge handred and ninety-five thousand dollars for continuous poperations on the outloop house at New Orleans, and two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars for the Charleston custom house.

Mr. Ohn said a separate vote was not taken on these, clee he should have opposed its as he did the others.

Mr. CLINGHAN, (dem.) of N. C., desired the bill be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, with its structions to report the amendment abolishing all custom houses the annual expenditures of whice, say for a period of five years, have exceeded the receipts.

Mr. FERRICON, (whig) of Ky., justified the amendment for Western and othern custom houses, and changes while New Orleans and Charleston, because they were on the Atlantic, were inserted by that committee. He yielded the floor te

Mr. BENTON, who was proceeding to speak on the subject before the House, when

Mr. MENTON, who was proceeding to speak on the subject before the House, when

Mr. MENTON, (dem.) of Va., rose to a question of order, that Mr. Preston had no right to yield the floor te

Mr. Benton with he had merely extended to Mr. Benton to the Depleted to, I shall not speak on the amendment, sir. I am not explishing personally, but speaking on the custom houses.

The BERLER, inquiringly—The gentleman does not attach any old me to the Chair?

Mr. BERTON (in his seat)—I'll tell no is about it. I was speaking of the custom houses.

The SPARER. Does the gentleman object to the rulling of the Chair?

Mr. BERTON (in his seat)—I'll tell no is about it. I was speaking of the custom houses.

THE STRAKES—Then the gentleman is out of order.

Mr Prestor thought it was time to terminate the debate, and mered the previous question, under the operation of which the custom house amendment was again agreed to by three majority, and the bill passed by a vote of 97 against 67.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

The bill for settling the claims of the representative of Richard W. Meade, deceased, was laid on the table.

Important from Albany.

ESIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT—KIDNAPPER CAUGHT—
HEAVY GALE AND LCSS OP LIPE.

The Canal Board this afternoon received to enlarge the Eric canal, between Lockport and Roobester, in conformity with the plan adopted 16th September, 1850. The vote stood 8 to 1—the State Engineer voting in the ne-

Merril, who kidnapped Solemon Northrop, was arrest-ed at Sandy Hill, Washington county, this morning, being recognised by Northrop. His examination is pro-rese-ine.

perior recognises by notice swept over Lake Ontario, on Tuescay last, the schooner Duke of Darlington foundered about twenty miles from Turonto, and six hands, including the captain, periabed. A boy named Bailey was the only person saved.

The "Angel Gabriel" Abroad.

ANTI-POPERY LECTURES—TERRIBLE RIOT—A CATHOLIC CHURCH DESTROYED, ETC.

The "Angel Gabriel" lectured here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings against Popery.

On the last occasion the crowd was large and a disturbance occurred. A mob of men and boys proceeded to the Old couth Church, used by the Catholics as a place of worship, broke open the doors, rang the bell, and displayed the American ensign from the bellry. They afterwards set the church on fire, and it was burned to the ground.

No further destruction of property took place, but a meb of about one hundred paramed the streets, yetling and hooting, until nearly moraing. No arrests were made.

A despatch from St. Catherine's this morning stat

Verely injured, and all the employes escaped unburt.

Conflagrations in the West.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI FROM LIGHTNING.

CHEMARI, July 7, 1854.

Buring a thunder storm this afternoon the lightning struck a building on Columbia street, occupied by Dean & Hale, commission and liquor merchants. It set fire to a me liquor in an upper story, and the building was destroyed. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$10,000. The adjoining building was slightly damaged.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, EX.

LOUISVILLE, LIY, 1864.

Three large warehouses on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, occupied by Mesers. Lovis & Wilkes, china deniers; Benedict & Keonedy, and Lichten, Lowenthal & Co., dry goods dealers, were destroyed by five on Tuesday last. The total loss is about \$127,000, and is covered by insurance—principally in Eastern offices.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CARROLLFON, EX.

LOUISVILLE, July 7, 1864.

The distilleries of Mesers, Root & Co., and Mr. Sny-

The distilleries of Messrs, Root & Co., and Mr Say-ders, at Cerrollton, were destroyed by fire last night, to-gether with all the contents and a large number of hogs. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

From Philadelphia.

RETURN OF THE SAN JACINTO—A CHURCH ROBERD—
FATAL RAILEGAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

The United States steamship San Jacinto returned this afternoon from her trial trip for testing her machinery. She has been absent over seven days, and has been tried under sails and steam, performing to the matifaction of all an board. Her speed under steam was not tested, in c.nsequence of the wretened quality of her coal. She, however, attained an average speed of eight knots, and with good cast will easily make nine.

St. andrews Episcopal Church, in this city, was broken open last night, and robbed of nearly the whole of the communion plate. Among the articles stolen were four silver pintes, four silver chalices, two bread stands, and large tilver straiber.

cotton to Liverpool.

CHARLETON, July 8, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 350 bales, and for the week they have been 1,300 bales, and for the week they have been 1,300 bales—the market closing firm, with an upward tendency. Middling uplands ar quated at 9½c. The receipts of the week have been 3,00 bales, and the stock on hand is 9 200 bales.

CINCENSAT, July 7, 1854.

2,000 bbls. mess pork sold in our market to-day at \$11 Money is generally easy. New York Exchange 1½ premium.

Mr. Oran, (dem.) of S. C. said the action of the House in rejecting the toll did not excite any great surprise in his mind. He had no doublit was produced by incrporating in the bill two six, or seven handrest thousand dolin's for certain custom house. He was opposed to, but voted for the bill, two sing to pressing public necessaties. After consultation, he proposed the House shall reconsider the work rejecting the bill, and that come one who voted for the custom house appropriation bill shall move to reconsideration. The bill could then be passed. All still and deformatic officers of the government are dependent for their salaries on the bill.

Mr. Pracox, (whig) of Ky, was frank to say the friends of the custom houses would vote to give the first was now. The appropriation for custom houses was recommended by government, and andorsed by both houses.

Mr. McNouzes, (dem.) of Va., said if the House year-torday last been full, the bill sould have been defeated by a much larger majority. He wanted to put down the system of log-relling.

Mr. Oran said the difficulty was, that gentleman, after voting the amendments in, had refue of two role for the fill, though a proper the said fair, providing—and for the custom house are anthoused the vote rejecting the bill, and the wasted for a third reconsing, by a superporpriat ones are wanted to put down the system of log-relling.

Mr. Oran said the difficulty was, that gentleman, after voting the amendments in, had refue of the orange of the present than embarrans the great into of the Custom House amendment Heremskied he was in favor of custom house amendment was referred. It is wanted one beginness and fair, providing—and for the bill, though the text for sacrifice the custom house after the waste for a consideration of those who voted for them recording their mains against the bill, though the text for sacrifice the custom house as for the present than embarrans the great into or those who voted for them recording their mains against the bill, though the text for sacrifi

POSTSORIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

TEE RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT

Reported Agreement of the Emperor to Evacuate the Turkish Territory.

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Lord Aberdeen's Speech on the War Policy CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

ILLNESS OF M. KOSSUTH.

STATE OF THE MARKETS dec.,

Passed ahip Calboun inside the Bell Buoy. Came out the North Channel.

the 7th, passed lightship on Nantucket south shoal.
Passed Sandy Hook at 11.48 P. M., and arrived at the
Battery at 1.5 A. M. on the 8th—having made the run in
9 days, 16 hours, 68 minutes, mean time, by steam alone,

The following are the

PASSENGERS BY THE BALTIO.

Hon Hunth Manwell Mrs and Miss Manwell, Mrs De Worster, H E Prail, G O Kvans. Wn Keet. J M Booker, A Denis n A Beeur. M Berry, G H Bookh, F Summer, H E Clark, S Robisson. H N Walker, B L Smyth, J Ogden, W Holmes, A B Blum. J Thorne. M Writerbi. W Calaghan D Dardano, J Blum. J Thorne. M Writerbi. Wise Gunn and two oblinees, Lize Lavser. Hr sand Mrs C Marie. J J Clarp, S B Lawrence, Lize Lavser. Hr sand Mrs C Marie. J J Clarp, S B Lawrence, Lize Lavser. Hr sand Mrs C Marie. J J Clarp, S B Lawrence, Lize Lavser. Hr sand Mrs C Marie. J J Clarp, S B Lawrence, Lize Lavser. Hr sand Mrs C Marie. J Follows. W H Caryl. E D Clark Common of the Common of t

unwell as to be unable to leave home, consequently his intended visit to Newcastie is of necessity postponed.

Rear Admiral Price, commanding at Callao, has received directions to commence, at once, hostile measures against Russian ships and property. The rear-admiral has ordered the crews of the aquadron to practise daily, and intimates to the men "his opinion that there will be much to be done upon this station by the squadron under his orders; that Great Britain has a right to expect from it a proper account of Russian frigates that are known to be now upon the station, as well as of the numerous privateers that it is known soon will be."

A severe gale occurred in the Bri-lah Channel on the 26th ult., and many vessels suffered great damage. The ship Centurion, of New York, had arrived at Liverpool, with loss of mizennast, having come in contact with the Gen. Parkhill during the night.

The cotton market continued good, and prices were

The tunds were firm, but showed a tendency to weak

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN VIENNA, Monday, June 28, 1854.

The night before last the Russian reply to the Austrian note reached. It is to the effect that, as a mark of high consideration for Austria, Russia consents to evacuate the Turkish territories. RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SILIS-

TRIA.
On the 15th June the garrison of Silistria made a sortie,

attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Panube.

attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Panube.

Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed as arm of the river, seized the opposite island, where the enemy had constructed seige works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fied to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries.

The Turks then brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress.

The Itures are brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress.

The Ituresian battalions cest and west of Silistria immediately began to cross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdrew.

The garrison on this occasion was assisted by the corps sent from Shumis to its relief by Omar Pasha. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle on the 13th, and the junction of the entire corps was affected on the evening of that day.

There was nothing voluntary or strateged in the flight of the Russians. The defeats which preceded the rout of the 15th, had been followed by extensive movements, with the object of reinforcing the besieging corps. On the 12th and 13th, it was said at Kalarasch, "Milistria must be taken speedly, and at any cost." The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks.

tusion. Count Orloff, Sun., lingers without hope of recovery.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM THE
TURKISH TERRITORIES.

The following important despatch announcing the immediate and complete retreat of the Research from the
Eultan's dominions was published on Monday evening—
Pans, Monray, June 29, 1854.

The Montifeur publishes intelligence from Bucharest of
the 23d, received by telegraph via Beigrade. It says,
"The slegs of Silistria, suspended on the 18th, has now
been raised by superior order. The Russians have evacuated Gurgewo, and the whole Muscovite army is about to
retire beyond the Proth."

Pans, Tussday morning, Jone 27.

The Montieur announces that a dispatch received from
Vienna, dated Monday, states that the sige of Silistria
was raised, and that the Russians were retiring an masse.

Unir retirent was being effected from all parts of Wallachis, in the direction of Foksham and Berlat. The entry of the Austrians into the Principalities is decided on,
and Count Coronin, with the last division, to by followed
closely by a second, is ready to descend the Danube to
Glurgavo, whence he will march to Benfarest.

CROSSIART, (in Tanasylvania,) June 19.

The Ensaigns were heaving Wallachia is all hostes.

Adrianople.
The Anglo French advanced guard had arrived at Pla-

vasi.

Admival Brunt's squadron will enter the Black Sea be co-operate with the United squadron
Schemyl was at a few marches from Tidis, with thirty-three thousand men.

The Russians have planted the sixteen guns taken from the Tiger on the newly constructed batteries of Odessa.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian gardeon of Caraberg, and a number of efficers have been sent to Siberia.

the appearance of a diministic force would tempt the enemy to a sorie, but the Muscovite admiral remained immorable.

Next the feet hy off, and two steamers went in close to the mount of the harbor, but with no better success. A sail ng fright was next seat, which might inspire a hope of a capture with a short chase. All these expedients have been equally unavailing, and the Russian feet is no doubt furnished with explicit instructions not to venture out except in case of some great misfortune befolge the alies. An attack on Sebastopol itself is no doubt impracticable, except with the assistance of a hard force. The ships must enter singly into the marror mouth of the harbar, where the fire of 500 pieces of cannon can be directed on each in turn.

Naval officers say that even the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar, where the smoke caused by so transcoint of the harbar of the smoke caused by so transcoint of the same transcoint of the same transcoint of the same transcoint of the season by the featibility of such a plan, if properly conducted. Whatever may be the Russian force in this peninnula, it is impossible that it can long resist the attack of enemies who hold the sea, and can cut off all communication with the land, except through the narrow istamus, which itself might be easily occupied. That the prestice of Russian, and even her material power, would be weakened more by the permanet occupation of a previous than by the most bloody defi at, there can be little doubt.

A well-written bulletin may convert a flight into a masterly retreat, and a drawn a batile find a spiritual into a masterly retreat, and a drawn a stron

A telegraphic mossage has been received at Plymouth, announcing that eight of the prisoners taken from the Tiger near Odesan, are exchanged for a similar number of Russian prisoners, and that Sargeon Domville is one of the officers so exchanged.

Proceedings in Farliament.

THE WAR—LIPLANATIONS OF THE PRESENT—TRADE

WITH JAPAN, ETC.

On the 26th ult., the Earl of Aberdeen then rose, in a very crowded house, to move for a copy of a despatch he had addressed in 1829 to Lord Heytesbury, after the signature of the treaty of Adrianashe, repeating his opinion that this treaty had been of a disastrons character. He read one passage from the despatch in quastion to show that he strongly disapproved of it at the time. He had certainly said, the other night, in reply to some egaggestad and unfounded statuments of Lord Lyndhurst, as to the effect of this treaty, that Russia had not obtained any comparatively great acquisitions of territory under its operation. After the signing of that treaty the polley of Russia changed from one of territorial acquisition to one of political influence, by which her ends were equally well furthered without exciting the suspicions of Europe, and it was also to this fact that he referred the other night. He desied that he had any desire to return to the provisions of the treaty of Adrianople as to the state que and said that the terms upon which peace would be made would be defermined only by the seonts of the war: but government were determined that the integrity and independence of Turkey should be effectually maintained. If had been said that he had expressed his disbelief of Russian aggression. He certainly had the greatest alarm of Russian aggression upon Europe. He repeated his desire for the maintenance of peace, believing that no greater calamity could happen to any country than war; but he also knew that the best way of securing peace was to make war with vigor, and he appealed to his colleagues whether he had not, since war had been celeared, continually urged its prosecution with the numer vigor and determination; but he had never shrub from co operating with them in the most active measures of hostility and warlite preparation, and he had her measures of hostility and warlite preparation, and dits prosecution | could express in volumes:—

Marshal Pashiestited, suffers considerably from his contention. Count Oried, Sun, lingers without hope or recovery.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARRY FROM THE TURKISH TERRITORIES.

The following the amounts of the immediate and complete satisfaction amounts of the immediate and complete satisfaction and the satisfaction and that the Russians were retiring as macric which its importance desires. The strength of the American the same principle as the tree of the colonies and that the Russians were retiring as macric which its importance decision by a second, is ready to descend the Danabe to Chargado, where the best description and the satisfaction, is by followed clearly by a second, is ready to descend the Danabe to Chargado, where the satisfaction which its importance decisions the satisfaction and that the Russians were retiring as macric which its importance decisions between the received from the Danabe to Chargado, where the satisfaction which its importance decisions between the received from the Danabe to Chargado, where the satisfaction which its importance decisions to elevate the same principle as the tree of the colonies but the complete and that the Russians very retiring as macric which its importance decisions, being in the received parameters of the same principle as the tree of the colonies of the same principle as the tree of the colonies of the same principle as the tree of the colonies of the same principle as the tree of the colonies of the same principle as the tree of the colonies of the same prin

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence. The continental news is very scanty. There is no

The French Three per Cents opened at 73f., and rose

The fellowing paragraph, dated St. Petersburgh, 17th Juse, is from the Moniteur of yesterday :-

After deducting vessels erdered home, our navarionce in those seas consists of fifteen vessels of the royal navy, mounting 244 guns; of 27 steamers of the Indian navy, mounting 120 guns of very heavy calibre and heavy metal; and of twelve sailing ships of the same service wounting 100 guns; making a total of 54 vessels and 463 guns, exclusive of the French squadron.

It is not the Russian squadron that is feared by our late to the resulting the same service from California as illustration from California as illustrations.

Freights have fluctuated, having at first receded fully 10s., but which, after receipt of news of actual war in

last mail, freights have advanced from £4 7s. 6d. to £4 16s. to Liverpool, and to London £5. Hong Kong, May 6, 1864.

Freights to England, £7, for tea; and £6 for silks. AMOY, April 28, 1864.

Trade is excessively dull. interior seriously affect the import trade. The previous were overrun by banditti, and the feeling was strong that the picking of the tea would be affected in those places, and that there would be bad, or short supplies

an infor homeward cargoes, but they find that there is little stuff for shipment. Freights are consequently at 3s. to 4s. per quarter. Prices of wheat and beans falling in consequence of the advices from England.

The Outlets of Rio Janeiro—Its Situation and Boautres—Opening of a Catholic Church—A New Mode of Recruiting—Sanitary, Report—A Rus-sian Schooner for Sale—Rosewood Trade. I amuse myself by giving you a description of the beauty of the harbor, and of a Sunday's pleasure in

neiro, is a beautiful place, which I have selected for a residence. This place is to Rio what Brooklyn is to New York. It lies about four miles across the bay. The beauty of the harbor of Rio and St. Do-mingo baffies all description. I cross these waters twice a day, and my eyes ever find objects of interest, and for admiration and wonder, and constant-ly beheld new objects of attraction. I am at a loss to commence a description, and will use a quota-tation from a poet, which expresses more than I

who are employed in offices in the city. There are many of the latter class of people with their fami lies. We have a small theatre, in which a dramatic company of the city of Rio occasionally meet for our pleasure, on which occasions it is well attended. Last Sunday in Pris Grands was of some note, by the celebration of the opening of a new and magnificent church. At 10 o'clock there was a large procession formed, which was headed by a select bend of musicians; then followed a picked company of the standing army; then the bishop, priests, and distinguished men of the city; and last, the members of the church, of every color, all carrying a large wax candle lighted, excepting the military, who carried their beight muskets, which glistened in the sun as they passed through the streets. The bishop carried the host, surrounded by prisest and distinguished men, who supported risk afts and armine over their heads, which they carried as they moved all ang the streets. All was very interesting.

After this procession returned to the old church, they commenced moving the images, or, as they are called here, sainte, one at a time, from the church of two hundred years of age to the new one, and continued until they had placed all, about twelve, in their new home; after which the old church was honorably, like an old veteran, buried, by the military firing three volleys over its roef, after which they dispersed and the procession disbanded. The music remained, for the edification of the two thousand in attendance, after which a sermon was preached. This we seldom have here in a Cathotic church—not officer than once a month in each church, mostly on some saint's day. After the sermon, the Tr heum was sung.

We often have gain or holidays here, some twenty-live each year. These afford amusement, but are injurious to business. However, some of the religious ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church are sold me, the procession of the great of the system and compelled to across and prench and armost me of the feature of the seri

The Gus powder Explosion at Dorehester.
CITIZEN'S MEETING AT DORCHESTER AND MINTOS

by the adoption of such other means as may be deemed aversable.

Resolved, That a committee of five be chesen as a Countile of Vigilance, shouse special business it small be to investigate this matter.

Fursuant to the last resolution, the following persons were chosen a Committee of Vigilances—Meases. A. Churchill, N. F. Safford, Jona Ware, George Oliver, R. M. Tredt.

Toda:
Yoted to add Mesers. S. Jenkins, S. Hebard and E. J.
Paker to this o mmittee.
Vetted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.
The meeting was then dissolved.
JOHN P. SPOONER, Charman.
CYRUS BREWER, Secretary.

IRESHMEN'S UNIVERSAL CIVIL AND MILITARY REPUBLICAN

Union —A meeting of this Society was held last evening at Vauxball Garden, the President, Mr. Malloy, in the

"Professors!"
Fall rend A Roor.—Stephen Caffer, of 300 West Seventeenth street, was at work upon the roof of a church is Twenty fifth street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, when be lost his balance, and fell to the ground receiving a compound fracture of one of his legs. He was conveyed home for medical treatment.

Sun Struck.—Thomas Furnase, of 53 Canno was yesterday found by the Chirteenth ward po fering from coup de soieil. He was taken to his i treatment. A Man Bull -A furious ox yesterday m

In Norristown, Pa, a person by the name of Joseph Detrice was employed to sow gusuo, and ashes, which caused his fingers to become very sore, and several of the sils to come off. In due time, however, the wounds to called ever, and nothing more was thought of it until about two weeks ago, when he ass select with great pass in his threat and faws, and on the 15th ult. died of which we have the selections.